SEXUAL FRUSTRATION

Sexual Dissatisfaction

A frustration caused by a discrepancy between a person's desired and achieved sexual activity.

About Sexual frustration

Relationship dissatisfaction happens when one or both individuals in a relationship are displeased or unhappy with the way their relationship is going. It can be a result of obtaining less sex than desired, or of not being satisfied during sex (which may be due to issues such as anorgasmia, premature ejaculation, or erectile dysfunction).

Sexual dysfunction can be either a symptom of depressive illness or a side-effect of medications used to treat it. Antidepressants have been implicated in such sexual dysfunctions as decreased sexual desire, erectile difficulties, and delayed ejaculation. Sexual problems are common in men and women in all societies and more frequent in older individuals and among those with chronic medical conditions, including depression.

Sometimes the relationship satisfaction improves, when couples listen to each other’s needs and make changes that allow their partner to feel more satisfied.

Erectile dysfunction

Erectile dysfunction (ED) is sexual dysfunction characterized by the inability to develop or maintain an erection of the penis during sexual performance.

Erectile dysfunction has a great impact on mental health and primarily affects
quality of life. Men with erectile dysfunction often suffer from feelings of fear or anxiety in relation to sex.

Obstructive azoospermia

Nonobstructive azoospermia refers to a lack of sperm production.

In males azoospermia may disrupt the discomfort, pain, swelling or swelling of the scrotum, which leads to a reduction of libido.

Prostatitis

Prostatitis is an inflammation of the prostate which can be caused by bacteria. Prostatitis often causes frustration.

A man who suffers from prostatitis, can significantly reduce the amount of male hormones, which causes a decrease in libido.

Ejaculatory disorders

Ejaculatory disorders such as anejaculation (the condition of being unable to ejaculate), premature ejaculation (rapid ejaculation, rapid climax, premature climax, or early ejaculation), retrograde ejaculation (occurs when semen, which would, in most cases, be ejaculated via the urethra, is redirected to the urinary bladder), painful ejaculation (a physical syndrome described by pain or burning sensation of the urethra or perineum during or following ejaculation), aspermia (the complete lack of semen with ejaculation) and delayed ejaculation (a man’s inability for or persistent difficulty in achieving orgasm, despite typical sexual desire and sexual stimulation) are very unpleasant matter, which is also mentally exhausting. Although not necessarily associated with the inability to reach orgasm, lack of ejaculation during sex, most men perceive as a reduction of his manhood.

Interpersonal dynamics (a person’s body language such as facial expression) strongly contribute to sexual function, and ejaculatory disorders can be caused by a lack of communication between partners, hurt feelings, or unresolved conflicts that interfere with the ability to achieve emotional intimacy.

Find more about related issues
**organs**

**Cervix**
The narrow inferior portion of the uterus that projects into the vagina.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/cervix

**Epididymis**
The epididymis is a tube that connects a testicle to a vas deferens in the male reproductive system.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/epididymis

**Male urethra**
A tube that connects the urinary bladder to the urinary meatus for the removal of fluids from the body.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/male-urethra

**Penis**
External male sex organ that additionally serves as the urinal duct.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/penis

**Prostate**
A walnut-sized structure that is located below the urinary bladder in front of the rectum.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/prostate

**Scrotum**
Scrotum is an anatomical male reproductive structure that consists of a suspended sack of skin and smooth dual-chamber muscle located under the penis.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/scrotum

**Testes**
Male gonads which produce both sperm and androgens, such as testosterone, and are active throughout the reproductive lifespan of the male.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/testes

**Vagina**
Sex organ that is a part of the female genital tract having two primary functions: sexual intercourse and childbirth.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/vagina
**Vas deferens**
The duct in the testicle that carries semen from the epididymis to the ejaculatory duct.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/vas-deferens](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/vas-deferens)

**Diagnoses**

**Erectile dysfunction**
The inability (that lasts more than 6 months) to develop or maintain an erection of the penis during sexual activity.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/erectile-dysfunction](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/erectile-dysfunction)

**Anejaculation**
The pathological inability to ejaculate in males, with (orgasmic) or without (anorgasmic) orgasm.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/anejaculation](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/anejaculation)

**Ejaculatory disorders**
A class of sexual disorders defined as the subjective lack of normal ejaculation.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/ejaculatory-disorders](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/ejaculatory-disorders)

**Retrograde ejaculation**
The semen, which would normally be ejaculated via the urethra, is redirected to the urinary bladder.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/retrograde-ejaculation](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/retrograde-ejaculation)

**Prostatitis**
An inflammation of the prostate gland.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/prostatitis](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/prostatitis)

**Aspermia**
Male diagnosis connected with male infertility characterised by the complete absence of semen.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/aspermia](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/aspermia)

**Premature ejaculation**
A man experiences orgasm and expels semen soon after sexual activity and with minimal penile stimulation.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/premature-ejaculation](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/premature-ejaculation)
**Delayed ejaculation**
A man's inability for or persistent difficulty in achieving orgasm, despite typical sexual desire and sexual stimulation.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/delayed-ejaculation](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/delayed-ejaculation)

**Painful ejaculation**
A physical syndrome described by pain or burning sensation of the urethra or perineum during or following ejaculation.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/painful-ejaculation](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/painful-ejaculation)

**Obstructive azoospermia**
Absence of sperm in the ejaculate despite normal spermatogenesis, caused by an obstruction of the genital tract.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/obstructive-azoospermia](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/obstructive-azoospermia)

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